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EXAMINER
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/606,362	KIM, YOUNG-CHUL
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	MICHAEL LE	2163	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>11 February 2008</u>.
2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.
3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-12,16,17,19-24 and 26-39</u> is/are pending in the application.
    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-12,16,17,19-24 and 26-39</u> is/are rejected.
7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some *   c)☐ None of:
        1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
        2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
        3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>7/15/08 (one page only)</u>.
4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Summary and Status of Claims

1.   This Office Action is in response to the reply filed February 11, 2008.

2.   Claims 1-12, 16, 17, 19-24, and 26-39 are pending.

3.   Claims 12 and 36-39 are withdrawn from consideration as being directed to a non-elected invention.

4.   Claims 27 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph.

5.   Claims 1, 2, 4, 9, 16, 22, 23, 29, and 33-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Hirayama et al. (US Patent 5,652,824).

6.   Claims 3, 5-8, 10, 11, 20, 21, 27, and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hirayama in view of Ohno (US Patent 5,541,663).

7.   Claims 17, 24, and 30-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hirayama.

Election/Restrictions

8.   In a prior Office Action, the Examiner required election between:

I.   Claims 12 and 36-39, drawn to an optical disc medium, classified in class 720, subclass 600; and

II.   Claims 16, 17, 19-24, and 26-35, drawn to content display of an optical disc player, classified in 707, subclass 104.1

9.   Inventions I and II are related as subcombinations disclosed as usable together in a single combination. The subcombinations are distinct from each other if they are shown to be

separately usable. In the instant case, invention **I** has separate utility such as a medium for storing specific data in a particular format and structure,; invention **II** has separate utility such as detecting information on an optical disc and reproducing the information; Each of the **2** inventions does not require the particulars of the remaining inventions.

10.   In the reply filed August 7, 2007, Applicant elected Invention II with traverse. Applicant's arguments that the Examiner has failed to meet the burden of showing that the two inventions are independent and distinct have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. An optical disc can obviously be used with an optical disc player, however, the optical disc format in invention I does not need or require any of the particulars of the optical disc player of the invention II. The same is true with invention II in regards to invention I. Invention II would work with an optical disc having a different format and structure than the optical disc recited in Invention I.

11.   Thus, for the reasons above, the restriction requirement is maintained. Invention I, claims 12 and 36-39 are withdrawn from consideration as being directed to a non-elected invention.

Information Disclosure Statement

12.   The information disclosure statement filed July 15, 2008 fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(3) because it does not include a concise explanation of the relevance of the BA reference, as it is presently understood by the individual designated in 37 CFR 1.56(c) most knowledgeable about the content of the information, of each patent listed that is not in the English language. It has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered. All other references cited have been considered.

Claim Objections

13.   **Claim 10 is objected to** because of the following informalities:

14.   In claim 10, "The character display apparatus" has to be changed to --the character

display method--.

 Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

15.   The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

16.   **Claims 27 and 28 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph**, as being indefinite

for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant

regards as the invention.

17.   **Claim 27** recites "storing, in a second memory, font data resident in the optical disc

player." Claim 28 recites "said second memory is a read only memory." It is not possible to

write to a read only memory. For the prior art rejections below, claim 27 will be interpreted as

having stored thereon predetermined font data as is consistent with other similar claims.

18.   The prior art rejections below for claims 27 and 28 have been made as best understood in

light of the rejection under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph above.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

19.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed
> in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for
> patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an
> international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this
> subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United
> States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

20.   **Claims 1, 2, 4, 9, 16, 22, 23, 29, and 33-35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as**

being anticipated by Hirayama et al. (US Patent 5,652,824) (Hirayama).

21.   In regards to **claim 1**, Hirayama discloses a character display apparatus for an optical disc

player, comprising:

        a.   a detection and separation unit to detect recorded data including a font data from

said optical disc, and to separate said font data from the recorded data detected

(Hirayama at Fig. 1, element 203);

        b.   a memory to store the font data output from said detection and separation unit

(Hirayama at Fig. 9, element 405);

        c.   a character generation unit to generate character signals of characters of a selected

language of a subtitle by using the font data stored in said memory (Hirayama at Fig. 1,

element 203); and

        d.   a controller coupled to the character generation unit, to cause the character

generation unit to generate character signals of a language for subtitle processing selected

from multi-languages to be used in multilingual character subtitle processing on the basis

of font data, at least some of which are recorded in the optical disc. Hirayama at Fig. 1,

element 204; col. 5, lines 36-7; col. 6, lines 5-8; col. 9, lines 19-29.

22.   In regards to **claim 2**, Hirayama discloses the character display apparatus according to

claim 1, wherein said detection and separation unit comprises:

     a.   a pickup to detect the recorded data including said font data from said optical

disc, and to output the recorded data detected as output signals (Hirayama at col. 5, lines

20-5);

     b.   a high frequency processing unit to process the output signals of said pickup, and

to output video data signals (Hirayama at col. 5, lines 25-6); and

     c.   a data separation unit to separate said font data from the output video data signals

of said high frequency unit, and to output the separate font data (Hirayama at col. 5, lines

28-32),

     d.   wherein said controller controls said high frequency processing unit, said data

separation unit, said memory and said character generation unit. Hirayama at col. 5, lines

36-7.

23.   In regards to **claim 4**, Hirayama discloses a character display method for an optical disc

player, comprising:

     a.   detecting recorded data including a font data recorded in said optical disc, and

outputting said recorded data detected as output signals (Hirayama at col. 5, lines 23-32)

     b.   processing the output signals, and outputting video signals (Hirayama at col. 5,

lines 30-2);

     c.   separating said font data form the video signals, and outputting the font data

separated (Hirayama at col. 5, lines 30-2);

     d.   storing the font data in a first memory (Hirayama at col. 11, lines 13-6); and

     e.   outputting the character signals of a selected language for subtitle processing by

using the font data stored in said first memory. Hirayama at col. 12, lines 26-48.

24.   In regards to **claim 9**, Hirayama discloses a character display method for an optical disc

player, comprising:

     a.   selecting a language for subtitle processing from multi-languages (Hirayama at

col. 11, lines 33-6);

     b.   separating font data from other data read from a disc (Hirayama at col. 5, lines 24-

33);

     c.   storing the separated font data in a first memory (Hirayama at col. 11, lines 13-6);

and

     d.   generating character signals from the stored font data or from predetermined font

data stored in a second memory (Hirayama at col. 12, lines 26-48), thereby outputting

character signals of a language for subtitle processing selected from multi-languages to

be used in multilingual character subtitle processing on the basis of font data, at least

some of which are recorded in the optical disc. Hirayama at col. 12, lines 26-48.

25.   In regards to **claim 16**, Hirayama discloses an apparatus for an additional contents

display of an optical disc player, the apparatus comprising:

a.   a detector to detect additional contents data associated with a main title from an

optical disc, wherein the additional contents data include font data (Hirayama at col. 5,

lines 24-33);

b.   a first memory to store said detected additional contents data (Hirayama at col.

11, lines 13-6);

c.   a processor to process said additional contents data stored in said first memory to

generate specific presentation data (Hirayama at fig. 9, element 401; col. 12, lines 33-9);

and

d.   a controller to control the processor to process said additional contents data to

display a specific content associated with said main title by using said specific

presentation data. Hirayama at Fig. 1, element 204; col. 11, lines 12-3.

26.   In regards to **claim 22**, Hirayama discloses the apparatus according to claim 16, wherein

said processor is a character generator to generate character signals for display a selected

language on the basis of said font data. Hirayama at col. 12, lines 25-48.

27.   In regards to **claim 23,** Hirayama discloses a method for an additional contents display of

an optical disc player, the method comprising:

a.   detecting additional contents data associated with a main title from an optical

disc, wherein the additional contents data include font data (Hirayama at col. 5, lines 24-

33);

b.   storing said detected additional contents data in a first memory (Hirayama at col.

11, lines 13-6);

c.   processing said stored additional contents data to generate specific presentation

data (Hirayama at col. 12, lines 26-48); and

d.   outputting the specific presentation data for display a specific content associated

with said main title by using said specific presentation data. Hirayama at col. 12, lines

26-48.

28.   In regards to **claim 29**, Hirayama discloses the method according to claim 23, where said

processing is performed to generate character signals for displaying a selected language on the

basis of font data. Hirayama at col. 11, lines 33-46.

29.   In regards to **claim 33**, Hirayama discloses the apparatus according to claim 16, wherein

the font data are font data for displaying texts in a plurality of different languages. Hirayama at

col. 5, lines 33-6.

30.   In regards to **claim 34**, Hirayama discloses the apparatus according to claim 16, wherein

the detector detects video management information from the optical disc (Hirayama at col. 11,

lines 13-6), and the detected video management information includes information indicating

whether or not the font data are recorded on the optical disc. Hirayama at col. 8, lines 35-9.

31.   In regards to **claim 35**, Hirayama discloses the apparatus according to claim 34, wherein

the detected video management information further includes information on a location of the font

data on the optical disc. Hirayama at col. 11, lines 40-6.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

32.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

33.   Claims 3, 5-8, 10, 11, 20, 21, 27, and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hirayama in view of Ohno (US Patent 5,541,663).

34.   In regards to **claim 3**, Hirayama discloses the character display apparatus according to claim 1,

    a.   wherein said character display apparatus further comprises a second memory for storing font data of predetermined languages (Hirayama at), and

    b.   wherein said controller controls said character generation unit to output character signals of characters of the selected language for subtitle processing by using the font data of the selected language from said second memory if the font data of the selected language are not on said optical disc. Hirayama at .

35.   Hirayama does not expressly disclose a second memory for storing font data of predetermined languages and using the font data in the second memory if the font data of the selected language is not on the optical disc.

36.   Ohno discloses a font ROM storing character patterns that are used to generate characters for display on the screen with video images stored on a laser disc (i.e., optical disc). Ohno at Fig. 4, element 2; col. 3, lines 54-60; col. 4, lines 1-17.

37.   Hirayama and Ohno are analogous art because they are both directed toward the field of font and character display from an optical medium.

38.   At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the apparatus of Hirayama by adding the second memory storing font data of

predetermined languages and using the font data in the second memory if the font data of the

selected language is not on the optical disc, as taught by Ohno.

39.   The motivation for doing so would have been because it saves space on the medium as

the font data is stored independent of the medium.

40.   **Claim 5** is essentially the same as claim 3 in the form of a method and is therefore

rejected for the same reasons.

41.   In regards to **claim 6**, Hirayama discloses a character display method for an optical disc

player, comprising:

    a.   determining whether font data of at least some of multi-languages to be used in

    multilingual subtitle processing are recorded in an optical disc (Hirayama at col. 5, lines

    24-33);

    b.   storing the font data of at least some of the multi-languages in a first memory, if

    the font data of characters of languages for multilingual subtitle processing are stored in

    said optical disc (Hirayama at at col. 11, lines 13-6); and

    c.   outputting character signals of a selected language for subtitle processing

    according to the font data stored in said first memory when one of said multi-languages is

    selected (Hirayama at col. 12, lines 26-48).

42.   Hirayama does not expressly disclose outputting the character signals by using the font

data of the selected language from a second memory if the font data of the selected language are

not recorded in said disc.

43.   Ohno discloses a font ROM storing character patterns that are used to generate characters

for display on the screen with video images stored on a laser disc (i.e., optical disc). Ohno at

Fig. 4, element 2; col. 3, lines 54-60; col. 4, lines 1-17.

44.   Hirayama and Ohno are analogous art because they are both directed toward the field of

font and character display from an optical medium.

45.   At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art

to modify the apparatus of Hirayama by adding the step of outputting the character signals by

using the font data of the selected language from a second memory if the font data of the selected

language are not recorded in said disc, as taught by Ohno.

46.   The motivation for doing so would have been because it saves space on the medium as

the font data is stored independent of the medium.

47.   In regards to **claim 7**, Hirayama discloses a character display apparatus for an optical disc

player, comprising:

        a.   a data separator to separate font data to be used in multilingual subtitle processing

        from a predetermined area of an optical disc (Hirayama at col. 5, lines 24-32);

        b.   a first memory to store the separated font data (Hirayama at Fig. 9, element 405);

        c.   a character generator to generate character signals of a language for the subtitle

        processing from stored font data (Hirayama at Fig. 1, element 203); and

        d.   a controller to cause the character generator to generate character signals from the

        font data stored in the first or second memory, based on a selected language (Hirayama at

        Fig. 1, element 204; col. 11, lines 12-3), thereby outputting character signals of a

language for subtitle processing selected from multi-languages to be used in multi-lingual

character subtitle processing on the basis of font data, at least some of which are recorded

in the optical disc. Hirayama at col. 5, lines 36-7; col. 6, lines 5-8; col. 9, lines 19-29.

48.   Hirayama does not expressly disclose a second memory to store predetermined font data

to be used in multilingual subtitle processing.

49.   Ohno discloses a font ROM storing character patterns that are used to generate characters

for display on the screen with video images stored on a laser disc (i.e., optical disc). Ohno at

Fig. 4, element 2; col. 3, lines 54-60; col. 4, lines 1-17.

50.   Hirayama and Ohno are analogous art because they are both directed toward the field of

font and character display from an optical medium.

51.   At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art

to modify the apparatus of Hirayama by adding the second memory storing predetermined font

data to be used in multilingual subtitle processing, as taught by Ohno.

52.   The motivation for doing so would have been because it saves space on the medium as

the font data is stored independent of the medium.

53.   In regards to **claim 8**, Hirayama in view of Ohno discloses the character display

apparatus according to claim 7, wherein the second memory is a read only memory. Ohno at col.

3, lines 54-60.

54.   Hirayama and Ohno do not expressly disclose wherein the first memory is a random

access memory.

55.   Random access memory is well known in the computer and electrical arts. It is a simple

type of memory that is volatile. It is used for storing data that will be used temporarily and does

not require long storage times because it allows for faster access to the stored data than a

conventional platter based hard drive.

56.   At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art

to make the first memory in Hirayama in view of Ohno a random access memory.

57.   The motivation for doing so would have been because the information taken from the

optical disc does not need to be stored for a long period of time, but only temporary. In addition,

the data is only needed while the optical disc is being played and is stored on the first memory to

be quickly accessed without having to refer back to the optical disc, which could slow the

reading of other data on the disc.

58.   In regards to **claim 10**, Hirayama does not expressly disclose, wherein said generating

step includes generating the character signals from the predetermined font data if the selected

language does not correspond to the stored font data in the first memory.

59.   Ohno discloses a font ROM storing character patterns that are used to generate characters

for display on the screen with video images stored on a laser disc (i.e., optical disc). Ohno at

Fig. 4, element 2; col. 3, lines 54-60; col. 4, lines 1-17.

60.   Hirayama and Ohno are analogous art because they are both directed toward the field of

font and character display from an optical medium.

61.   At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art

to modify the apparatus of Hirayama by adding the second memory storing predetermined font

data to be used when the selected language does not correspond to the stored font data in the first

memory, as taught by Ohno.

62.   The motivation for doing so would have been because it saves space on the medium as

the font data is stored independent of the medium.

63.   In regards to claim 11, Hirayama discloses a system for generating character signals for a

language of a subtitle recorded in an optical disc, said optical disc including at least a

predetermined area on which a font data for generating character signals to be used in

multilingual subtitle processing are located (Hirayama at col. 2, lines 37-41), comprising:

        a.   an optical pickup to read recorded data including the font data to be used in

        multilingual subtitle processing (Hirayama at col. 5, lines 20-4);

        b.   a data processor to process the font data read from the optical pickup (Hirayama

        at col. 5, lines 24-32);

        c.   a first memory to store the font data (Hirayama at Fig. 9, element 405);

        d.   a character generator to generate character signals of a language for the subtitle

        processing from stored font data (Hirayama at Fig. 1, element 203); and

        e.   a controller to cause the character generator to generate character signals from the

        font data stored in the first or second memory, based on a selected language (Hirayama at

        Fig. 1, element 204; col. 11, lines 12-3), thereby outputting character signals of a

        language for subtitle processing selected from multi-languages to be used in multilingual

        character subtitle processing on the basis of font data, at least some of which are recorded

        in the optical disc. Hirayama at col. 5, lines 36-7; col. 6, lines 5-8; col. 9, lines 19-29.

64.   Hirayama does not expressly disclose a second memory to store predetermined font data

to be used in multilingual subtitle processing.

65.   Ohno discloses a font ROM storing character patterns that are used to generate characters

for display on the screen with video images stored on a laser disc (i.e., optical disc). Ohno at

Fig. 4, element 2; col. 3, lines 54-60; col. 4, lines 1-17.

66.   Hirayama and Ohno are analogous art because they are both directed toward the field of

font and character display from an optical medium.

67.   At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art

to modify the apparatus of Hirayama by adding the second memory storing predetermined font

data to be used in multilingual subtitle processing, as taught by Ohno.

68.   The motivation for doing so would have been because it saves space on the medium as

the font data is stored independent of the medium.

69.   In regards to **claims 20 and 21**, Hirayama in view of Ohno discloses the apparatus

according to claim 16, further comprising a second memory to store font data resident in said

optical disc player, wherein the second memory is read only memory. Ohno at Fig. 4, element 2;

col. 3, lines 54-9.

70.   In regards to **claims 27 and 28**, Hirayama in view of Ohno discloses the method

according to claim 23, further comprising storing, in a second memory, font data resident in the

optical disc player, wherein the second memory is read only memory. Ohno at Fig. 4, element 2;

col. 3, lines 54-9.

71.   **Claims 17, 24, and 30-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hirayama.**

72.   In regards to **claims 17 and 24**, Hirayama does not expressly disclose, wherein said optical disc is a DVD.

73.   Digital versatile discs (DVD) were well known to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention.

74.   At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to make the optical disc of Hirayama a DVD.

75.   The motivation would have been because DVDs are optical discs having large capacities of close to 5GBs, allowing for storage of high quality audio and video data.

76.   In regards to **claims 19 and 26**, Hirayama does not expressly disclose, wherein said first memory is a random access memory.

77.   Random access memory is well known in the computer and electrical arts. It is a simple type of memory that is volatile. It is used for storing data that will be used temporarily and does not require long storage times because it allows for faster access to the stored data than a conventional platter based hard drive.

78.   At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to make the first memory in Hirayama a random access memory.

79.   The motivation for doing so would have been because the information taken from the optical disc does not need to be stored for a long period of time, but only temporary. In addition, the data is only needed while the optical disc is being played and is stored on the first memory to

be quickly accessed without having to refer back to the optical disc, which could slow the

reading of other data on the disc.

80.   In regards to **claim 30**, Hirayama discloses the method according to claim 24, wherein

the font data are font data for displaying texts in a plurality of different languages. Hirayama at

col. 5, lines 33-6.

81.   In regards to **claim 31**, Hirayama discloses the method according to claim 24, further

comprising detecting video management information from the optical disc (Hirayama at col. 11,

lines 13-6), wherein the detected video management information includes information indicating

whether or not the font data are recorded on the optical disc. Hirayama at col. 8, lines 35-9.

82.   In regards to **claim 32**, Hirayama discloses the method according to claim 31, wherein

the detected video management information further includes information on a location of the font

data on the optical disc. Hirayama at col. 11, lines 40-6.

Response to Arguments

83.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 12, 16, 17, 19-24, and 26-39 have been

considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

84.   The indicated allowability of claims 1-11 is withdrawn in view of the newly discovered

references to Hirayama. Rejections based on the newly cited references are set forth above.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Le whose telephone number is 571-272-7970. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thurs : 9:30am-6pm, Fri: 8am-4:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Don Wong can be reached on 571-272-1834. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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/Michael Le/   /Hung T Vy/
Examiner, Art Unit 2163   Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2163